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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/546,622	08/22/2005	Tsugio Yokoo	4265-0063WOUS	4471
35301	7590	10/14/2009	EXAMINER	
MCCORMICK, PAULDING & HUBER LLP			DESAI, NAISHADH N	
CITY PLACE II			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
185 ASYLUM STREET			2834	
HARTFORD, CT 06103				

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/14/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/546,622	YOKOO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NAISHADH N. DESAI	2834	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07/28/2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4,5,9 and 10 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4,5,9 and 10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 8/22/2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1,4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gstoehl et al (US 5727307) in view of Matsuoka (JP 6-80377).

1. Regarding claim 1, Gstoehl et al teaches:

A shaft, used for an electric motor (Fig 14,1), to which a commutator to be fitted having a fit hole is fitted / fixed (Fig 14,25), comprising:

four strips of knurls (Fig 14,38),

wherein each strip of knurls is formed on an outer circumferential surface of the shaft as to extend along an axial direction (Fig 14,38),

wherein the strips of knurls are evenly spaced circumferentially about the shaft as measured from a vertex of the acute-angled triangles of each knurl (Fig 14,38).

Gstöhl et al do not teach that “each strip of knurls is formed into an acute-angled triangle,

wherein a pair of groove portions is formed between a pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls and another pair of groove portions is formed between another pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls,

wherein the vertexes protrude radially outward from the outer circumferential surface of the shaft and the groove portions sink radially inward from the outer circumferential surface of the shaft, and

wherein the outer circumferential surface of the shaft is placed between each pair of knurls and each pair of groove portions”.

Matsuoka (Figs 4-6 elements 23,24 and Fig 12,6) teaches a device wherein “each strip of knurls is formed into an acute-angled triangle (Fig 5,24) wherein a pair of groove portions is formed between a pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls and another pair of groove portions is formed between another pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls (Fig 5,23,24 and label C),

wherein the vertexes protrude radially outward from the outer circumferential surface of the shaft (Fig 5,23,24) and the groove portions sink radially inward from the outer circumferential surface of the shaft (Fig 5,next to element 24), and wherein the outer circumferential surface of the shaft is placed between each pair of knurls and each pair of groove portions (Fig 5, space between elements 23 and 24)”.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the knurls of Gstöhl et al to have a specific shape like an acute-angled triangle and arrange them in a specific manner as taught by Matsuoka. The motivation to do so is that it would allow one to make a motor wherein the commutator is firmly seated on the armature shaft (Col 2 ll 11-12 of Gstöhl et al) and that it would allow one to improve the mounting strength of a part attached to the revolving shaft of a rotor and reduce manufacturing time (paragraphs 6 and 7 of Matsuoka).

Gstöhl et al clearly teaches the use of knurls except for the shape of the each strip of knurls is formed into an acute-angled triangle. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to make each strip of knurls formed into an acute-angled triangle, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955)*

2. Regarding dependent claim 4:

The shaft according to claim 1, wherein axial-directional lengthwise dimensions of the knurls are set longer than that of the commutator to be fitted.

Regarding claim 4 above, Gstöhl et al discloses the claimed invention except for the shape or size of the knurls to set longer than that of commutator to be fitted. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to shape or size of the knurls to set longer than that of commutator to be fitted, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component. A change in shape is generally

recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). The motivation to do so would be that it would provide for a firm seating of the commutator on the armature shaft (Col 2 II 11-12 of Gstöhl et al).

3. Regarding claim 9, Gstöhl et al (Fig 14) teaches that each strip of knurls is spaced from each other with the outer circumferential surface of the shaft.

Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gstöhl et al (US 5727307) and Matsuoka (JP 6-80377) in view of Dunn (US 2708246).

4. Regarding claim 5, Dunn teaches a device wherein the commutator is fitted directly on the knurls of the shaft (Figs 1 and 2) and "wherein an inner diameter of the fit hole is set larger than an outer diameter of the shaft and wherein the commutator to be fitted is fitted/fixed to the knurls". Dunn also teaches varying the depth of the knurls by varying the angle of the peaks and the use of knurls shaped in the form of vertexes (Col 2 II 7-9, Figs 1 and 2).

Gstöhl et al and Matsuoka has been discussed above regarding claim 1, but fail to teach that "the commutator is fitted directly on the knurls of the shaft and wherein an inner diameter of the fit hole is set larger than an outer diameter of the shaft and wherein the commutator to be fitted is fitted/fixed to the knurls". In the same field of endeavor, Dunn teaches a device wherein the commutator is fitted directly on the knurls of the shaft (Figs 1 and 2) and "wherein an inner diameter of the fit hole is set larger than an outer diameter of the shaft and wherein the commutator to be fitted is

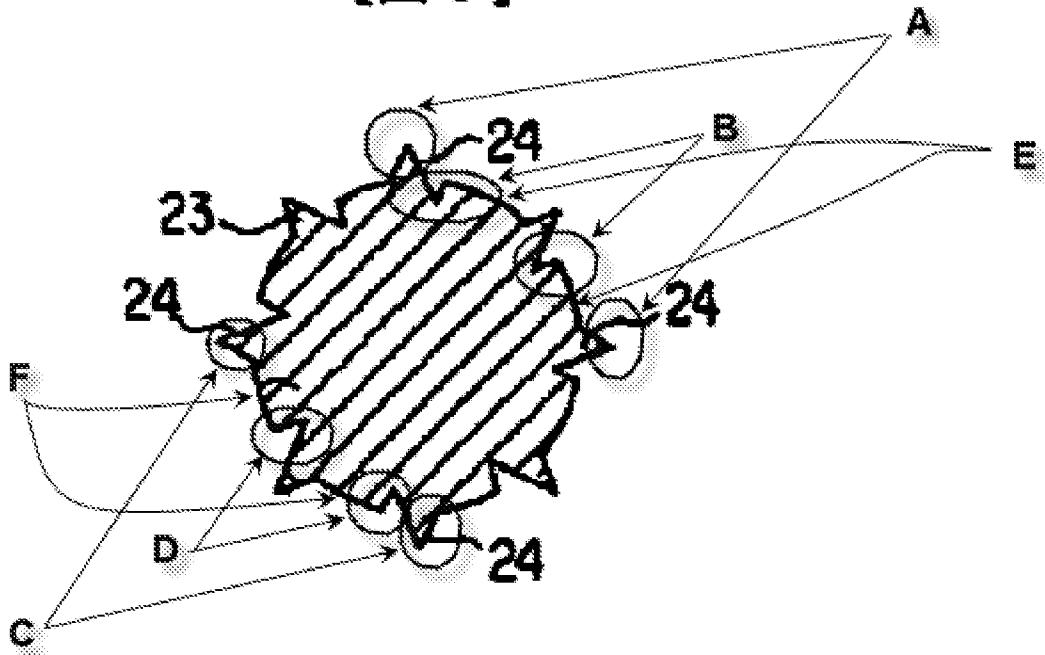
fitted/fixed to the knurls". Dunn also teaches varying the depth of the knurls by varying the angle of the peaks and the use of knurls shaped in the form of vertexes (Col 2 II 7-9, Figs 1 and 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinarily skill in the art to modify the device of Gstöhl et al and Matsuoka with the teachings of Dunn to make a motor wherein the commutator is fitted directly on the shaft via knurls. The motivation to do so would be that it would help secure the shaft in relation to the chosen element (Col 1 II 15-16 of Dunn) and it would provide for a firm seating of the commutator on the armature shaft (Col 2 II 11-12 of Gstöhl et al).

5. Regarding claim 10, Dunn (Fig 2 and Col 2 II 45-47) teaches that the vertexes and an inner surface of the fit hole elastically deform upon contact.

Response to Arguments

6. Regarding applicant's argument that Matsuoka does not teach that "a pair of groove portions is formed between a pair of knurls" is not persuasive. Re-illustration of Matsuoka's Fig 5 below teaches that "a pair of groove portions (label B) is formed between a pair of knurls (label A)".

【 5】



7. Regarding applicant's argument that Matsuoka can not teach that "another pair of groove portions is formed between another pair of knurls" is not persuasive. Re-illustration of Matsuoka's Fig 5 above teaches that "another pair of groove portions (label D) is formed between another pair of knurls (label C)".

8. Regarding applicant's argument that Matsuoka can not possibly teach that "the outer circumferential surface of the shaft is placed between each pair of knurls and each pair of groove portions" is not persuasive. Re-illustration of Matsuoka's Fig 5 above teaches that "the outer circumferential surface of the shaft (labels E and F) is placed between each pair of knurls (labels A and C) and each pair of groove portions (labels B and D)".

9. Regarding applicant's argument that Matsuoka does not teach that "a pair of groove portions is formed between a pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls; another pair of groove portions is formed between another pair of knurls at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls; or that the outer circumferential surface of the shaft is placed between each pair of knurls and each pair of groove portions". Re-illustration of Matsuoka's Fig 5 above teaches that "a pair of groove portions (label B) is formed between a pair of knurls (label A) at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls (label A) ; another pair of groove portions (label D) is formed between another pair of knurls (label C) at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls (label C); or that the outer circumferential surface of the shaft (labels E and F) is placed between each pair of knurls (labels A and C) and each pair of groove portions (labels B and D)".

10. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 5 and 10 are not persuasive. Re-illustration of Matsuoka's Fig 5 above teaches that "a pair of groove portions (label B) is formed between a pair of knurls (label A) at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls (label A) ; another pair of groove portions (label D) is formed between another pair of knurls (label C) at each position substantially adjacent to those knurls (label C); or that the outer circumferential surface of the shaft (labels E and F) is placed between each pair of knurls (labels A and C) and each pair of groove portions (labels B and D)".

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NAISHADH N. DESAI whose telephone number is (571)270-3038. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Quyen Leung can be reached on (571) 272-8188. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quyen Leung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2834

Naishadh N Desai
Patent Examiner